THE WASHINGTON UNION,

Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,

THE SPRI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published even wednesday and Saluriay, at \$1 per annum for one copy; \$10 f. three copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for counts circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the in lowing prices: For one copy, \$2 per anum; three copies for \$5; its copies for \$6; its noty in \$15; it wordy express, and is one address \$15. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

VOL. XIV. NO. 134. WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1858.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Paris, August 30, 1858. With the exception of the speech of Mons. de Persigny arging the necessity of decentralization and greater municipal liberty in France, nothing of importance has oc curred in France since my last letter. The importance of Mons. de Persigny's speech and the suggestions of Count de Morny are, perhaps, better understood out of France than in it; but, if the Emperor wills it, the French will, at his command, even accept municipal liberty, and make anch use of it as the Moniteur shall, from time to time, indicate. The French are an eminently civilized people : they are, it is pretty generally admitted, at the head of European civilisation; they set the fashions and are the models whom others are proud to imitate; they are sprightly, polite, epigrammatic, spiritud, amusing, agreeable; but they must be governed, and all political questions thus far debated in France referred simply to the party or man who shall govern the country, and not to the manner in which this was to be accomplished. Mons. de Persigny's speech is hardly the result of a sim-ple, detached, individual inspiration, but rather a semioficial promulgation of the views of the Emperor, affording a new proof of his productive mind and his capacity for governing that extraordinary people.

While the Emperor Napoleon is fortifying France against her foreign enemies, if any such she now has, and developing her internal resources, the Duckess de Berry has arranged a meeting of the principal members of the old dynasty at Brunssee, in Styria, (Austria.) The Count de Chambord will be there, with many other notabilities, after which the Pretender will repair to Venice, where he will pass the winter. Simultaneously with these proceedings, to which very little consequence is given anywhere, an effort is now making to establish a not to England had any reference to this project; but, as a large portion of the literati of France belong, up to this moment, to the Orleanist faction, the Review, if it should really be established, will not be deficient in talent. While these gentlemen write, the Emperor will be content to act, and so the effect of the Review, like the arranged family meeting at Brunnsee, will not lead to any serious changes in the situation of Europe.

Of more importance to the United States may be the transfer of the Marquis de Turgot from Madrid to Berne, in Switzerland, and his being replaced by Mons. de Barrot at Madrid. The nomination of the Count of Montes suy as minister to Brussels is equally important, in con nexion with the late ministerial attempt to fortify Antwerp; while that of Mous, de Salignac-Fénélon to Frank fort-on-the-Main hardly attracts much notice. The Emperor has declared that the question still pending between Denmark and the Germanic confederation in regard to the principalities, Holstein and Lauenburg, is a purely federal one, not concerning foreign nations at all, and this is undoubtedly the position which Mons, de Salignac Fendlon will occupy at Frankfort. The present French government seeks to maintain friendly relations with all oreign nations; but the Emperor is determined to show the value of peace by the immense preparations he is making for war, should that dire necessity be forced

The amount to be paid to Prof. Morse for the use of his telegraph is 400,000 francs, or about \$80,000, which is a large sum considering that the leading Parisian journals do not look upon the telegraph cable across the Atlantic as likely to benefit France in the same degree as it does England, and that the highest degree of enthusiasm to which the semi-officious Constitutionnel could screw up his intellectual capacity was to frankly admit that France could "not be altogether indifferent" to the connexion.

The members of the late Paris conferences have for the most part left Paris; but I persist in my belief that they will once more be brought together before the navigation of the Danube shall be definitively regulated. The commission from the River States appointed for that purpose will not finish its work for several months yet, and until then no general ratification of all the stipulations agreed upon can take place. There exists a rumor that for the purpose of coming to some satisfactory arrangement on this point, which, at the same time, shall be ac ceptable to Russia, and in order to smooth the way to more friendly political relations between Russia and Ausagainst the other. The same relation exists between the Austrian and French presses. The Revue Contemporaine, a periodical quite devoted to the Emperor Napoleon, assures Austria that she must not expect to regulate the navigation of the Danube as if she possessed the right to dictate; to which the official journal of Vienna, Die Nilner Zeiung, replies by charging "bypocrisy" and adven-turous polities on France, all which proves at least that if peace is preserved in Europe it is more from economy than from choice. War don't pay, or there would be mi terial enough for getting up a first-rate one. With half the provocation, some fifty years ago (before steam and telegraph had changed the face of the world) a general war would have been unavoidable. Still, in connection with this friendly exchange of civilities between the press of France and Austria, it will not be difficult to understand the meaning of the French Emperor's speech at Cherbourg, in which he avowed that Cherbourg was built to save the necessity of fighting another battle of Wagram. The Emperor Francis Joseph undoubtedly understood that delicate allusion to the fortunes of his predecessor, Francis I, in 1809; hence the peculiar politeness of the Vienna

The Duke of Malakoff's (Marshal Pelissier's) marriage with the Countess of Paniega will be celebrated on the anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol. It seems that on that day nothing can resist his Grace. In a political point of view the marriage which makes the most prominent Marshal of France a relation of the Empress can only serve to honor and insure the adhesion of the army.

of Austria and Germany to be the uniform twenty-one of Austria and Germany to be the uniform twenty-one florin rate—that is to say, twenty-one florins are to be coined out of a mark of silver, equal to about \$10 of our American coinage. This, I believe, is what the Austrian ministers, Each and Bruck, two men of eminent talents and progressive views, have desired to obtain in the course of this year; but there can be no doubt of the course of this year; but there can be no doubt of the final near admission of Austria into the Verein—a meas-ure which, as far as it has extended through Germany, has done more towards destroying that "particularism" which has condemned that country to political inactivity than all the political movements since 1830. The differ-ent German States, including Austria and Prussia, with their dependencies, (in Hungary, Poland, and Italy,) number seventy-two millions; but their weight in the balance of European power is neutralized by the dualism of among the smaller States. When Austria shall have entered the Zollverein that dualism and the divisions between the smaller States will cease, and Germany will, at least commercially, represent a unit. It is a great

pity, however, that while this undoubted progress is agreed among themselves to free the navigation of the German rivers of those onerous dues which impede alike navigation and commerce without adding perceptibly to the revenue of any of the river States. The river Elbe furnishes an instance of this preposterous policy, as if it were the purpose of the River States to prevent navigation for the benefit of the railroads along the borders of the river. This is a great mistake. Railroads will never successfully compete with navigable rivers for the trans-portation of bulky articles; and railroad companies, wering their rates of transportation so as to compete with navigable rivers, which require no renowal fund, will not declare large dividends, nor pay them except with borrowed money. C'est purtout comme chez nous.

The emancipation of the serfs in Russia is meeting with great obstacles, but the Emperor Alexander seems to be determined to go on with it. Himself is at the head of the "Cairf Peasant's Committee," and either personally o through his representative, Count Orloff, presides over its deliberations. Still, he feels that such an important measure, which changes the relations of master and servant, even among a people of one and the same race, must be undertaken with the greatest caution; and that even then it may lead to bloodshed and civil war, of which the late occurrences in Esthland furnish a melancholy example. Some seven months ago circulars were published and distributed throughout the Russian empire to invite the nobility to furnish the government with suggestions as to the best mode of "improving the condition of the peasantry," (serfs.) Not a word was said on the subject of "emancipation," yet, notwithstanding this precaution, the words in the mouths of the seris are oswoboshdenye, (emancipation,) and swoboda, (liberty,) with out any of the necessary concomitants. The nobility die not show any great disposition to trouble the govern-French Review in England, devoted to the Orleans in-terest. I do not know whether the late trip of M. Gui-the publication of the above-mentioned circular the nobility of only five government circles had corresponded to the call, and only one-that of Zarskoje-had forwarded its suggestions. These suggestions have recently been demanded by the imperial command of the sovereign, and will be furnished in the course of a few weeks, (in the month of October,) It is known before hand, however, that while all subjects of his imperial Majesty profess equal loyalty to his throne and devotion to his august person, the "suggestions" demanded by the government will become "remonstrances," when finally submitted, showing numerous difficulties in the way of realizing the Emperor's wishes. There are about twenty-three millions of serfs to be changed from bondmen to a condition of individual independence, and as such a step cannot be taken without great opposition on of the parties immediately interested in the change, Count Rostoffzoff has entered the Ministry of the Interior to overcome the opposition which is anticipated by stringent measures. In the mean time, all who have ply a othing, pecuniarily, at stake, are for ameliorating the condition of the serfs; while the nobility shake their eads, and the peasants cry for swoboda! 'The Emperor's ommand in regard to the spanage peasants is a measure of importance at this crisis.

Lord and Lady Palmerston have been fêted at St. Cloud. Per contra, the Morning Post continues its panegyrics of the Emperor; while Lord Malmesbury only ventures to and instructive to live where the process of a new creaobserve that a light-house be built at Perim for the use of all nations. Modesty is really a great virtue!

INTERESTING FROM CHINA—THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

We give below some extracts from a private letter just

eccived from Canton, China : July 4 .- We are all in a state of ferment nd anxiety, not knowing what is to be the next scene of and anxiety, not knowing what is to be the next scene of this Anglo-Chinese tragic farce. At the North, the plenipotentiarios were, at the last accounts, living in great state inside the city of Tien-tsin, (about 60 miles from Pekin,) where they were furnished with fine houses, servants, choice-chore, and other appliances of civilized life, by the complaisant and obsequious natives. Old Hienfoony, his most screene celestial Majesty, had sent two No. 1 Mandarins to freat, and things were represented as going on swimmingly. At the same time, his excellency, Whang, the new imperial commissioner, appointed eice Yeh, who is absent at Calcutta without leave, has issued on his arrival at Fayuen, a day's journey from Canton. on his arrival at Fa-yuen, a day's journey from Canton, a manifesto breathing the most nurderous and defant threats. He abuses the English roundly, says that they tria, the Austrian minister, von Prokesh-Osten, will not return to Constantinople. This may be so; but the tone of the Russian and Austrian presses, and of the journals known to be in their interest, respectively, has not yet With regard to the French, he is not a howling wilderness, even when Congress is not intimates that they are a pretty good sort of folks, but that the English have inveigled them into a wicked alliance, and he thinks some well-disposed and charitable individuals should let them know the real character of the Britishers, and that "in case they withdraw from the alliance there is a chance that some small ray of im-

the alliance there is a chance that some small ray of imperial benevolence may shine upon them."

The Americans he describes as the wisest of western nations, paragons of virtue, pious, well-disposed, law-keeping, honorable, generous, and kind-hearted men, worthy of all praise and protection from the Chinese. Still, one hundred dollars is the price for a foreigner's head, be he English, French, American, or anything head, be he English, French, American, or anything else. We sleep with revolvers under our pillows, and loaded Sharpe's rifles near at hand. We never go out without arms of one sort or another, some wearing big cutlasses, and such like ugly weapons. Meetings are held every day or so to devise means for public protection, and a committee is appointed to communicate with the allied authorities. As trade is almost entirely stopped, it is probable that we shall all slope for Kong-Kong ped, it is probable that we shall all slope for Kong-Kong before many days, and wait there till affairs have "cul

July 6 .- We have been compelled to leave Canton Our lives were not safe there for a moment, and we are now in Hong-Kong. The news from the North is promsing. The Russian and American treaties are already signed. The terms, I believe, are favorable, though nothing certain is known about them. The prudence and discretion evinced by Minister Reed meets high comnendation among our countrymen.

THE SLAVER'S CREW.

(From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 16.) That portion of the crew of the slave brig Echo who only serve to honor and insure the adhesion of the army. Some doubts are expressed whether the Duke will return to his diplomatic post in London.

The Zollverein conferences which lately assembled at Hanover do not seem to have decided that the present moment is the best for admitting Austria into the Customs-Union. The duties on articles are simply to be assimilated between Austria and Prussia, and the coinage of Austria and Germany to be the uniform twenty-one decided that the present was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States circuit court, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday of November next, when the trial of the accused slavers will take place before Hon. James M. Wayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for examination. The testimany of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Carpenter was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States, for examination. The testimany of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Superner was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States, for examination. The testimany of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Superner was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States, for examination. The testimany of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Superner was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States, for examination. jail to await the sitting of the court. Their names are : Peter Clark, William Dyer, Patrick McGowan and John Peter Clark, William Dyer, Patrick McGowan and John Monalian. The testimony was corroborative of that giv-en by Lieut. Maffit at the examination of the slave cap-tain in Boston, which will be found in another column. We regret exceedingly to add that the yellow fever has broken out at the jail, and that four cases are reported there. Of these, two Spaniards, Antonio Gomez and Dominica de LaPierre, are of the crew of the Echo.

The first overland California mail to California, via Jef-

No risidle doth the flower involve, But many symbols bright and fair And sermons, too, of weight to solve its modest fragile leaves declare.

Its colors: let us read them right— Furple, of majesty the sign, As is of purity, the white. I need not to thy mind define What means the meek-eyed tender big It tells its own tale clear and true. So in this was-like flower, coinking We read these charms of woman's face. Virtue and dignity, entwined With innocence and love and grace.

It symbols, too, this little flower,
The shortness of the life of man;
Its own is only for an hour,
And his scarce stretches to its span.
Gently its tender yetats close,
Then meek and ellent bends its head.
May we as fitly most the throns.
That number us among dead.

Again: as passed the dows of night, This flower but apreads at morning light, May not we sincers fondly hope, That, passing through this vale of tears, Our eyes in trust and faith may ope On glories of the upper spheres?

On goores of the upper species?

Another lesson wouldn't thou take,

Another lesson wouldn't thou take,

Rice at the light; quit thou the couch,

When opon its ethorial eyes;

And with thy living vision vouch

The Morning Gloria of the Shies:

The moon, and every waiting star,

Grown bright and brighter, to adorn

As heralds dawning Fast afar,

The coming of requick hing Morn.

Another sermen, still would'at hear?
Is not there, then, a trres voice—

Shadowed I see a HTTER HAND: And as I look my eyelids swell. It beckens to us as a wind, It beckens to us from the sky.

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

WASHINGT IN, besides being the political capital of the

United States, is a sort of federal thermometer, to indicate the degrees of the national progress. In this it differs from the great capitals of Europe; London, for instance, is the keyboard of commerce, the centre of European trade, the place where speculating spiders weave to foreign flies to "walk into the parlor." Paris and St. Petersburgh are not representative, but governing cities; the wealth and power of their respective nations flow into them, because royalty, intrigue, and the facilities for advancement and gratification are greater there than in the provinces. But our metropolis is purely and simrepresentative city, a brick-and-mortar model of the United States, continually and ceaselessly undergoing the necessary modifications to insure its truthfulness and to indicate the march of the nation. Viewed in this light it is a proper subject for the patriotic pride of every citizen; for seven years of American history furnish abundant material for an epic. We count our cycles not tion is recorded in stately marble palaces and towering domes; and to know that every grand building, every noble avenue, and the constantly-increasing demand for a broader area of beauty, are only faint symbols of that mighty Providential fiat which from the chaos of a continent over-brooded by the still darkness of barbarism, calls forth villages, towns, cities, States—a whole nation—full of restless enterprise, and inspired by some tances" has at last reached that point in its history when its magnificence is greater than its distances; we have no more occasion to wade through a morass in passing from the Capitol to the White House, and the sports man must seek his quarry from more remote localities than the Centre market, though it is maliciously asserted that sometimes our incipient Nimrods find that the best place for their game. Despite the impression entertained by our commercial contemporaries, who cannot conceive of the existence of life and growth apart from the jar and rush of loaded drays pouring through narrow streets, and notwithstanding the complacent sense of superiority cultivated by our gaudily-belaugh or weep, as royalty smiles or frowns, Washington

while the

of parvenue mammas at Saratoga.

studying diplomacy at the sea-side, or turning the heads

Two things have impressed this train of thought upon my memory, (for it is no new reverie into which I have thus fallen,) the open air concerts afforded twice in each week at the Capitol and the President's House. by the Marine band, and the gradual improvement of the numerous triangular spaces which the wise forethought of those who projected the city caused to be consecrated to the consumption of our superabundant carbon. It is well for the people to play, and the instinct of childhood points to the as the proper place for recreation. A grassplot has a magical virtue for "clearing the breast of perilous stuff." During the fierce heat which has prevailed until quite re cently, it was pleasant to see the large concourse of the people pouring into the grounds around the White or sitting in the cool shade of the trees which se fitly adorn the approach to the Capitol, and it required no poetic enthusiasm to picture the coming day when the Mall, stretching down to the margin of the noble Poto mac, shall be one continuous shade, covered with glo rious foliage, and vocal with the rippling of fountains and the song of birds. Then hard-handed toil and weary heads shall find in every sight and sound of beauty ne only rest, but hope—hope for the perpetuity of that strong Union which thus lovingly adorns the home of all its children, the chosen seat of its counsellors, not the fountain of its power, but the ever-increasing lake, formed by the rills that flow from east and west, from north and south, and mirroring upon its placid surface the great forms of the mountains from whos sides it is fed. It is true, proud as we are of the present, that in America we use the future tense in speaking of our country; we are always "going to be," or "going to do;" but it is also true that abroad—excepting in Russia - they use the past tense, and their noblest monuments and most beautiful parks are the heirlooms and old clothes of the departed. Their best mission is preservative, ours is creative. I suggest this only in anticipation of a probable misconception on the part of the many persons who in various parts of the Old World obtain their notions of America from Mrs. Trollope, Dickens, or the Times. London is paying a fearful price for its neglect of that planning for the future which for so long made Washington a laughing-stock for the poor wit of every wandering Englishman who chose to dish up our national peculiarities in a bash of guide-books, private journals, Munchausen stories gathcred in stage coaches and railroad cars, and confused re-

apon Congress, and all whom it may concern, speedy atcention to the ornamental wants of our growing city. I wish to see more of our three-cornered parks, and more of our targe squares adorned with trees and properly enclosed. Lafayette square we are properly proud of, but we have vacant ground enough belonging to the people to furnish several more of equal beauty. Instead of gunpowder and orations, let us celebrate the entrance of the Potomac water by a grand display of fountains in the President's park, Lafayette square, the Capitol and Smith-Potomac water by a grand display of fountains in the President's park, Lafayette square, the Capitol and Smith-

So much of the foregoing as relates to foreign criticism has suggested an amusing instance of the ignorance of American affairs, in which even the best-informed perly involved. The London Weekly Dispatch is one of the hest-conducted newspapers in Europe, its editorials are marked by wonderful vigor, its news is fresh and gathered from all quarters of the earth, every snicide, murder or police case that occurs anywhere, is duly served up to senson the Sunday morning repast of her Majesty's isges. Added to what we in America should regard as the legitimate topics of journalism, the Dispatch regular-ly devôtes one of its pages to the purpose of an universal intelligence office, holding itself ready to tell you the best way to invest your money, or to cure your corns, how to swim, or to obtain admission to the poor house, the shortest way to get a divorce, and the most direct route to America. But even this excellent journal sometimes falls into the most absurd errors when our Terra Incognita is in question : as recently, in advising one of of Canada extends to St. Paul's on the Mississippi, near the head of Lake Superior; from St. Paul's by the United States Mail, across the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Columbia river, is twelve hundred mlles; but our correspondent must not suppose this is an easy journey. When the traveller reaches the Columbia river, he can either go down river, if he can find a vessel, or tramp overland to the gold district." I fear "our correspondent," if he shall attempt to reach the gold regions over the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, and the United States mail from St Paul to the Rocky Mountains, will be too well convinced of the truth of one portion of his directions—it is not an easy journey. I shall take the liberty to send one of Appleton's matchless Railroad Guides, with my compli ments, to the Dispatch, and the editor will see the propriety of informing his correspondents in future that the Thames tunnel is under the straits of Dover, and furnishes the most direct route to Pekin.

A Warning to the Unmarried. While looking into some English papers in search of the above, I have accidentally discovered a fact which suggests a horrible suspicion. In future, it seems, the difficulties and dangers of conjugal bliss are all to be obviated, the marriage state is to be a perpetual honey moon, at least in England, and Mr. Timms, "Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue," is the lucky man who has made the great discovery; for the London Star assure us that "the difficulties of the marriage state have hitherto bafiled the legislature. The problem is, however, happily solved by Mr. Timms, who, we understand, is reparing a bill to be introduced next session, by the Solicitor General, by which no couple will be permitted to be joined together in holy matrimony without finding two sureties to keep the peace towards each other. The sum required will be from fifty pounds to one thousand prompted by the above, and causes fearful mysteries to ang about the private life of those who are bound together in wedlock. Do my friend Jones and his charmng little wife maltreat each other? Is there a secret nderstanding amongst the married that no bachelor or spinster is to be informed of the customary cudgellings which belong to marital relations? Let all the unmarried at once declare for an anti-matrimonial-assault-and battery-league; let us insist upon privileges equal to those enjoyed in England, and let us have the consolation of knowing that if our better half chooses to medicate our matutinal coffee with strychnine it will cost he bondsmen from two hundred and fifty to five thousand dollars, according to the estimate placed upon our peace. All who sympathize with this new development of men's and women's rights are requested to place themselves in

MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

disened and ceremonial-worshipping sisters abroad, who TH: DUEL BETWEEN MESSRS. CALHOUN AND

We venture to publish the following extract from a We venture to publish the following extract from a letter recently received, dated Paris, August 5th, and written to a friend in this city. The writer is, of course, well known in Columbia, and the names mentioned in the letter are too familiarly known over the State, socially and otherwise, for us to be charged with indelicacy in

ly and otherwise, for as to be charged with indeheacy in giving them in full:

"The statements in the American papers in relation to the duel between Ransom Calhoun and young Brevoort were so vague and unsatisfactory that I have been induced, since my arrival in Paris, to make some particular inqui-ries concerning the whole affair. To my entire satisfac-tion, I have found that the conduct of our young comtion, I have found that the conduct of our young coun-terman throughout was up to every requisite of his tryman throughout was up to every requisite of his friends and the State—brave, honorable and judicious. Mr. Alan Izard, Mr. Robert Pringle and Judge Mason Mr. Alan Izard, Mr. Robert Pringle and Judge Mason speak in the highest terms of Calhoun's conduct and bearing. I have also spoken with Col. Pickens, Gov. Alken and others, who seem greatly gratified that in a case of extreme delicacy and difficulty Mr. Calhoun has borne himself with the manliness becoming his name and State, and the discretion demanded by his position. The immediate case was this: for harsh words spoken Brovoort struck Calhoun. Calhoun challenged. Brevoort fired after time. Calhoun's second, of course, instantly and peremptorily declined further proceedings. Subsequently, however, the seconds chose to submit the matter to a board of honor. This board decreed that Mr. Brevoort fired edite the expension of the time governed on and there. fore the duel was properly stopped.'
"The force and effect of such a decree is fully under-

stood in our latitude. The second who would permit another meeting, under these circumstances, would, with us, be deemed 'partieps criminis' to an assassination, &c.,

Heating by Gas.—One of the new buildings erected by Mrs. Dudley, in Hawk street, says the Albany Knickerbocker, is not only to be lighted, but heated with gas. The plan adopted is the one got out by Calvin Pepper, esq., of this city. The iron work will be done up at the Eagle Furnace. Mr. Pepper gets up his heat by passing gas through sand. If the gas be directed into the body of the sand it will instantly diffuse itself through the snitre mass, and, raising to the surface, may, with perfect safety, be instantly set on fire with a match, the flame covering the whole surface of the sand with a pure flame, without smoke, no matter how large the extent of the flame, and with perfect and complete combustion. The heat is almost instantaneously diffused through the entire mass of sand, heating it equally throughout, and requiring but one minute of time to heat the sand to such intense temperature that it will retain its heat for hours after the gas is shut off and the light extinguished. There can be no doubt that the gas required to light a room will also be sufficient to heat it. Mr. Pepper claims that two cents' worth of gas will make a sufficient quantity of sand red hot to keep a room warm in winter eight hours. If this be so, it will be seen that our fuel expenses can be reduced to about fifty cents a week.—Bell. American.

collections of three months of diligent examination into the properties of sherry-cobblers, large coysters, and Catavba wine.

Feeling that by the great multitude of Washingtonians who regard my Musings as a part of their breakfast service, I am expected to be faithful to my salt, and to see that a tribune be not wanting to plead for the rights of the disenfranchised, I take this opportunity to urgs.

If this be so, it will be seen that our fuel expended to about fifty ceats a week.—Balt. American.

In this be so, it will be seen that our fuel expended to about fifty ceats a week.—Balt. American.

It has be so, it will be seen that our fuel expended to about fifty ceats a week.—Balt. American.

LEGACIES.—The late Mr. George Hills, of Boston, has blother articles in use for ladies' mourning geosts annually passing through our the Ottawa Free Trader, from whose communication we obtain these particulars, adds:

"The vast quantity of mourning geosts annually passing through our the Ottawa Free Trader, from whose communication we obtain these particulars, adds:

"The loss falls heavily on the citizens of Earlville and vicinity. The Seminary cost nearly \$6,000, was built of wear not opening any new accounts. All bills presented mountally brick, and was an ormanent and credit to the place. The first term of the Seminary commenced last spring, and under the charge of Mr. Haslett, principal, and Colton, assistant, both able teachers, was successful."

Sep 10—10tdir "George Hills, of Roston, has period our the obtaint these particulars, adds:

"The vast quantity of mourning geosts annually passing through our the Ottawa Free Trader, from whose communication we obtain these particulars, adds:

"The loss falls heavily on the citizens of Earlville and vicinity. The Seminary cost nearly \$6,000, was built of were not opening any new accounts. All bills presented mountally the price and was an ormanent and credit to the place. The first term of the Seminary cost nearly \$6,000, was point of the Pifth Universalist Society, (Rev.

with confidence of success, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New York has resumed its true position as a leading democratic State. The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I con-trast this convention with those which assembled in this

city a few days since. One represented a party based city a low days since. One represented a party based upon a batred of a portion of our own countrymen; the other an organization founded upon proscription of those born in other lands. The one put forth a philanthropic system, made up of abuse, denunciation, and sectional warfare; the other religious purposes, which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance, without which religion is worthless. It was excepted that these trindred legion as well need to one expected that these kindred bodies would melt into one. The conference committees announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart; that they were actuated by a common hostility to the liberal and patri-otic sentiments of the democratic party and its distin-guished head, Mr. Buchanan. Fusion was prevented not by a division of opinions, but by the division of the ofices. When we contrast the democratic party with the local and bigoted organizations, we have a right to be proud of its patriotism, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationalities in its

sympathies.

It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the duties of citizenship by denying them the exercise of its rights. We object to the republican party because it is unpatriotic, unjust, and cowardly in actions—unpatriotic, for its influence is put forth to destroy the sentiments of fraternal continuations which were called into existence by the revofluence is put forth to destroy the sentiments of reaternal affection which were called into existence by the revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully cultivated by all the good and great men of our country. It has incited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges in constant abuse of the habits, customs, and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the slavery question it has withheld from the public, in the history of that institution, the fact that the pooles, in the instory of that institution, the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing slaves to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other northern States prolonged the slave trade; and the same States opposed and still oppose the tide of emi-gration from Europe which has swept slavery out of the North, while the South has always favored the policy of inviting the European to our shores although it has inviting the European to our shores, although it has given the North its preponderance of political power. While constant efforts are made to excite the northern mind about human suffering in other States, no attention is paid to the condition of the negro here. Insuli-ing attacks are made upon others, while the African is dying out in New York from neglect and under the ince of popular prejudice. Our census returns show numbers have diminished since sectional excitement as diverted the attention of our people from their own duties of charity and sympathy to denunciations of others. There are more free negroes in the small border State of Maryland than are to be found in New York or all New England. Although they have every facility for coming here, they prefer to keep away from that philan-thropy which deals in abuse and detraction, and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free ne-groes who avoid the States controlled by republicans than there are slaves who evade their masters. The policy of the republican party is not only unpatriotic and unjust, but it is marked with cowardice. Their cherished leader has said on the floor of the Senate "that in the beginning there were twelve slave and only one free State—twenty there were twelve slave and only one free State—twenty four senators of the slave States and only two of the free Now a majority of the senators and representatives are from the free States. At the outset of our government the slave States had fifty-seven representatives and the free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the slave States have only ninety;" and he adds: 'Lese changes have happened in a period during which the slave States have almost uninterruptedly exercised paramount influence in the government, ' and he might have added that those who compose the repub-lican party, while the South were powerful, had no con-scientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office, and scientious scruples in supporting stavenoiders for office, and in co-operating with them politically their consciences seem to have been carefully graduated to their census returns. As the North has gained power under the patriotic policy of the government, pursued during this period when, according to the senator, 'the South has exercised paramount influence,' those who have opposed that policy, thus beneficial to us, have not hesitated to excite the growing the North senature those who have they are particle. power of the North against those who have thus patriot-ically contributed to our progress. While the republi-cans point out exultingly our increasing strength in the general government, it is not to appeal to the magna-nimity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combatting against the assaults of those

"I control the action of our common government.

"I contrast with pride the course of the democratic party in defending the rights of all sections of our country with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power, and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the pres-ent Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly ent Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this confederacy, without regard to the measure of their representative strength, uninfluenced by considerations growing out of the destruction of political power based upon each returning census. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole of our broad land, whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds and wel-come to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions and a home upon

An Alphaust for the Atlantic Transfari Company are selecting and classifying words most used in communications on different subjects, and constructing what may be called a stenographic alphabet of them, for the purpose of expediting transmissions. We hear that, instead of taking an average of nearly two minutes to a word, they already can transmit two words in a minute, and expect, when they have constructed proper alphabets, and got competent persons to use them, very much to increase that rate.—Heepoli's Journal.

The Deuceur to Professor Morse.—The Moniteur confirms the announcement that the sum of \$400,000 francs (£16,000) is to be paid to Professor Morse, the inventor of the system of telegraphic communication which bears his name, as an homorary reward and personal recompense for his useful labors. Of this sum France will pay 235,000 francs, and the remainder of the sum will be paid up by Austria, Belgium, Sardinia, Rome, Sweeden, Tuscany, and Turkey. The money is to be paid in four instalments.

instalments.

Loss of A Brazilian War Steamer.—The Buenos Ayres Commercial Times of July 17th has the following:

"The British brig Spy, arrived at this port, was in company off the river with the Brazilian war-steamer Magee; a very violent storm succeeded, since which the steamer has not been heard of, and a great number of bodies, dressed in Brazilian uniform, have been seen floating near the mouth of the river; from this circumstance it is almost certain that the Magee has foundered. In addition to her own complement, she had on board when she left Rio between two and three hundred marines, reinforcements for the vessels on the station.

reinforcements for the vessels on the station.

"She was one of the finest steamers in the Brazilian mavy, and was built by Laird, of Birkenhead."

Schikary Blown Up.—Between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., the inhabitants of the quiet village of Earlville, Ia Salle county, III., were startled from their sleep by a tremendous explosion, being the blowing up of the Seminary. A correspondent of the Ottawa Free Trader, from whose communication we

Special Notice to Subscribers

RATES OF ADVICTIONS.

 1 square 1 day
 20 50 | 1 square 2 months
 0 60

 1 do 1 week
 1 75 | 1 do 8 months
 12 00

 1 do 2 weeks
 3 00 | 1 do 0 months
 13 eo

 1 do 1 month
 \$5 00 | 1 do 1 year
 30 00

[From the correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer I Saltville, one of the estates and residences of Col. Thos. L. Preston, lies in Smyth county, on the north fork of the Holston, and eight miles north of Glade Spring depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, with which it is connected by a substantial branch road, known as the "Salt Works branch." It is a rich and magnificent estate, truly the richest in Virginia, or perhaps of like extent and improvement, in the world; and, without exception, it is naturally one of the most beautiful locations that we have ever seen. Saltville was originally the property of Gen. William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain, and, through his only daughter, descended, by marriage, to Gen. Francis Preston, the ancestor of the present owner, by whom it has been extensively improved and extended, Salt was first manufactured here about one hundred years ago. During the revolution comparatively large quantities were manufactured, for that early day, when all beyond the New river was a wilderness, and when salt was ties were manufactured, for that early day, when all beyond the New river was a wilderness, and when salt was considered a precious article. It was then sold at the salt works for five dollars per bushel, and frequently for much higher sums; but then the cost of manufacturing it was much greater than now, as important developments as to its extent have been made since its first discovery, and many new improvements have been introduced in the mode of manufacturing. The salt is now sold at the works for fifty cents per bushel, and, from the purity and density of the brine and the case with which it is manufactured, it may be sold at a much lower sum with profit to the manufacturer; particularly when minwith profit to the manufacturer; particularly when min-eral coal can be obtained, in we anticipate, for fuel. Like many other interests in the State, this, too, suffers

for the want of a more substantial and economical fuel.

The Salt Basin or plain covers an extent of about 700
acres or one mile in circumference, and is completely
hemmed in by conical limestone hills, and those in turn acres or one mile in circumference, and is completely hemmed in by conical limestone hills, and those in turn are overtopped by the towering ranges of the Clinch on the northwest, and Walker's mountain on the southeast. On the northeast the salt formation approaches the surface, and salt water is obtained at the depth of a few feet, but to the southwest it inclines or dips until it obtains the depth of nearly, if not fully 300 feet, and then appears to terminate suddenly. We believe the deepest well from which salt has been obtained is 270 feet deep, and near the southwestern termination of the salt formation. But within a few yards of which explorations have been made to a great depth and at an immense cost to obtain salt water without success. It might appear at the first glance that so small a deposite of salt might be exhausted, providing it was manufactured on a large scale. But a few figures will demonstrate such a probability to be, in fact, an impossibility by any ordinary process within a thousand years.

The salt basin, as we before said, is known to exist under a plain of seven hundred acres in extent, and since it may extend under the hills there is a possibility of it being still greater; but the seven hundred acres is enough for our calculations.

The salt formation or "salt rock" has been found to exist from seventy to one hundred feet in thickness, but we will put down the average thickness at sixty feet, and will assume that every cubic variety or moders one net ton.

we will put down the average thickness at sixty feet, and will assume that every cubic yard to produce one net ton, or forty bushels of salt, which in fact is below the reality, since one cubic yard or twenty-seven solid feet of salt rock will weigh over 2,500 pounds. This will give 100,-000 tons, or 4,000,000 bushels to the acre, which in sev-en hundred acres would be 70,000,000 tons, or 2,800,-In the early stages of manufacturing salt on the Hol-

to the carry small quantities were annually made in com-parison to that which is now produced, which, however, is still less than 300,000 bushels per annum; and, up to the present time, a total amount of less than 10,000,000 bush-els of salt have been made here. Yet, subtracting what has been made, and allowing a great per centage for waste, loss, &c., there would still be enough of the fossil salt, or pure chloride of sodium, to yield 1,900,000 bushels per year for

chloride of sodium, to yield 1,000,000 bushels per year for two thousand years. Therefore we may call it inexhaustible. The territory which naturally depends on these salines includes the whole of southwestern and part of castern Virginia, most of Tennessee, a large part of North Carolina and Kentucky, and parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, embracing a population at present of between two and three millions of people, and consuming, at an estimate of half a bushel to each person, over one million of bushels per annum. This amount, or a large portion of it, might now be manufactured and sold, by the introduction of the contemplated improvements and facilities at the salines, and by a corresponding reduction of prices, both of salt and of the charges for freight on railroad transfortation. The brine at those salines is almost as dense as it can be made by saturation—that is, common rock salt will dissolve in it but slowly at a common temperature of 57° Fahrenheit. One-fifth of the brine, or 20 per cent., is salt, which is stronger than the brine of the Kanawha, and stronger than it is generally forme of the Kanawha, and stronger than it is generally found in most of the salt wells known.

When coal can be obtained for fuel at this place, as it

when coal can be obtained for fuci at this place, as it will be when contemplated improvements are completed, salt can be manufactured as cheap as it can in any part of this country. The salines are situated in a productive, agricultural country, and in the midst of an estate containing about 10,000 acres, most of which is fine farming land; between 300 and 400 acres of which, on the Salt plain, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any tract of the article in the world. On the same estate are tract of like extent in the world. On the so that of like extent in the world. On the same estate are the celebrated Saltville, or Preston's Plaster Banks, which contain unlimited quantities of the purest gypsum, and which, probably, is still more valuable than the salt which it accompanies. This plaster is extensively used in the same region of country through which the salt finds a market. The old King interest in those wells is now to the banks of Col. Preston. mount and and SALTVILLE, 1858.

TO LET OR LEASE .- That first-class boardinghouse situated on the cortaer of Louisiana venue and Sh street, so tong and favorably known in the occupancy of Miss Janney. The location is unequalled, and the bouse commodious and well arranged. It contains about thirty-five rooms, with a large dining room, and supplied with gas and water. Any repairs required for its completeness will be made. Possession given on the lat day of October. Apthe premises.
The furniture, if desired, might be obtained with the house, if ap-

The turniture, it desired, ingut be obtained with the modes, a sepplied for promptly.

Also, that SPACIOUS HOUSE AND STORE on
the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 19th streets,
in the occupancy of Mr. John MoDevitt. The store is large, fronting
on Pennsylvania avenue, and running through to C street. Its contguity to the Centre Market renders it a very desirable stand. Possession on the 1st day of December.

Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing two

parlors, dining room, and five chambers, pleusantly located, very central position. Will not be rested for a shorter period to a year. Apply No. 376 on E street, north side, between 10th and 1

Aug 31—d2w [Intel.]

ORGAN BUILDER.—The subscriber will build. tune, or repair organs on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand organs on hand. A call is invited.

J. T. BARBER,
No. 450 Tenth atrect.

AMAR, MOTT & AUTRY, Attorneys-at-Law, Holly Springa, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson; the Federal Court at Pontotoc; the Courts of the 7th Judicial District of Mississippi; and will attend to the collection of Claims throughout North Mississippi. Sept 15—dif

WANTED.—An agent to transact the business and take charge of the City Office of the Mount Olivet Come tory on the Bladensburg Turppise.

Good references will be required and security by bond. A liberal salary will be given. Applications in writing will be received at St. Patrick's Charch until the 3d of next month.

Aug. 24—dif

MEDICAL STUDENTS may be supplied with all the Medical Books used in the Gelleges of Washington and Georgetown, at Philadelphia prices, by FRANKLIN PHILP, Bookseller, 332 Penn. av., between 9th and 10th stv. Where Cataloguez can be bad on application. Sept 18

BLACK ALPACAS, MOUSSELINES, MERINOS Distribution, and "frish Poplin."—A very large supply, from meeting up to extra line, in all of the above-samed fabrics, all of the very less breads preduced, the quadities and color of any of which may be relied on, with all other articles in use for ladics' mourning interest.